

ON THREE SPECIES OF *DYAKIA* FROM WESTERN SUMATRA.

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THE shells now discussed form part of an interesting collection which has recently been sent to me for determination.

DYAKIA GRANARIA (Bock).

Helix (*Nanina*) *granaria*, Bock: Proc. Zool. Soc., 1881, p. 628, pl. lxx, fig. 1.

This species was described by Bock from a single specimen, which is now in the British Museum. My specimen is a trifle larger (46 mm. in diameter, the type being 40 mm.), and slightly more depressed in form, thus giving the aperture the appearance of being more drawn out to one side. The sculpture is similar to that of Bock's specimen, including the striking elevated ridge on the last whorl, but entirely lacks the wrinkling or malleation to which he refers and which is very conspicuous on the last whorl of the type.

DYAKIA PERSTRIATA, n.sp. Fig. 2.

Shell sinistral, depressed trochiform, narrowly but deeply umbilicated, somewhat thin, brown horn colour, being paler above and also

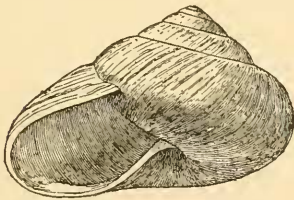


FIG. 1.

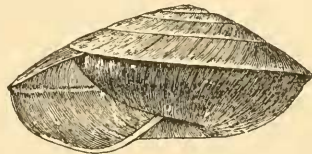


FIG. 2.

near the umbilicus; the protoconch is almost smooth, then subgranulose wrinkling appears, becoming from the third whorl onwards well marked radiating rib-striae, these rib-striae are cut on the third whorl by spirals, which gradually become less conspicuous, until the last whorls appear only to bear strong rib-striae, which are subgranular; below, the shell is lightly marked by irregular wrinkled lines of growth, with, under a lens, indications of closely-set spirals; whorls $6\frac{1}{2}$, flattened, slowly but regularly increasing; suture not much impressed;

the last whorl is very acutely carinate, not descending; aperture sublunate, the peristome being somewhat thickened, very pale horn colour, and slightly reflexed over the umbilicus. Diam. max. 39·5, alt. 19·5 mm.

Related to *D. Maarseveeni* (Bock), but the present shell is larger, darker in colour, the sculpture is stronger, and the rib-striæ are subgranular.

DYAKIA EUCONUS, n.sp. Fig. 1.

Shell sinistral, well elevated, trochiform, very narrowly umbilicated, somewhat thin, the earlier whorls brown horn colour, and the later whitish beneath a horn-coloured periostracum, slightly paler below; the first two whorls are smooth save for traces of radiate wrinkling at the sutures, then a large number of closely-set fine spirals appear, cutting irregular and obscure lines of growth, these lines of growth gradually become stronger and the spirals less conspicuous; the sculpture below is spirals cutting irregular lines of growth; a few specimens show traces of a ridge at the periphery such as is to be seen in *D. granaria*; whorls 6, regularly and moderately increasing, somewhat convex, with a well-marked suture, the last whorl rounded at the periphery in adult shells; aperture subquadrate, the peristome somewhat thickened and slightly reflexed over the umbilicus. Diam. max. 36, alt. 24 mm.

Noteworthy for its trochiform shape, with somewhat convex whorls; the sculpture is not striking until viewed under a lens. I have seen three specimens, constant in their characters, and all appear to have sustained slight injuries during life.
